Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1806. [No. 1779.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

SLATE.

100 Boxes, in good order.
Apply to
Bonsal & Ricketts.
December 1 2a3w

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE.
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.
September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.
October 23. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.
October 20. d

60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.
November 19. d

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
July 26.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.
November 6.

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.

ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 28.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad Cloths, from 15 to 18*s* sterling cost!
Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11*s* to 14*s* sterling.
Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5*s* 9*d* to 12*s* sterling.
The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.
December 1. dtf

Salt afloat.

500 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by
Wadsworth & Butler.
Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at Vowell's wharf,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candles,
50 barrels prime Beef,
10 do do. Pork,
5 quarter casks Tenerife Wine.
November 26.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
80 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
800 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

The Subscriber

Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kersers,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.
November 5. dtf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Printing in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Wanted to Purchase,

1500 *White Oak Posts and* 3000 *Rails*
Apply to
John Gadsby.
December 8. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the coffee house, on Monday, the 15th current, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, a *NEGRO MAN*, who calls himself *Jerry*, and who was apprehended and committed to jail as a runaway,

R. Moss, D. M.
December 3 dts

10 pipes third proof Holland Gin,
8 pipes fourth proof Bourdeaux Brandy,
For sale by
Roberts and Griffith.
December 8. 2aw3w

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.
December 2. d

Russia Sheetings.

100 pieces entitled to debenture,
For sale by
John G. Ladd.
November 28. d

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
60 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.
September 17

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,
Red, Green and Black Morocco Leather,
By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at HORWELL's Patent Suspender Manufactory, Prince-street.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, will be sold, on the premises,
5 Lots of Ground, in this town,
one of which is adjoining the water, being part of the estate of the late General Edelcreu, and designated in the plan of the estate by the numbers 3, 4, 17, 18, and 24.

Terms of purchase will be one third in cash, one third in three, and one third in six months or notes with approved endorsers.

Philip G. Marsteller.
December 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the late dwelling house of Mr. Richard Conway, deceased,
All his Household Furniture,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Mahogany dining, tea and card tables; a mahogany desk and book-case, bureaus, bedsteads and chairs; an elegant sopha; large and elegant looking-glasses, prints, plated and japanned tea urns, window and bed curtains, feather beds, matrasses, blankets, sheets, coverlids, table-cloths, windsor chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

Madeira and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spirits, French and Peach Brandy, all of the first quality and fit for immediate use; loaf sugar, a quantity of well-cured old bacon, and sundry other articles.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,
An elegant Pheaton and Chair, with harness complete; a pair of well-matched and broke carriage horses, two work horses, three milch cows, three Negro men and two young women (the latter accustomed to house work) one Negro child, a waggon and carts, with gears, a quantity of well-cured hay, and some fire wood. A credit of 6 months will be given for all sums above 50 dollars, the purchasers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.
December 12. d

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

Public Notice.

At West-End, Fairfax county, on Wednesday the 17th, and Thursday the 18th day of December, will be sold,
The crop of Corn, Fodder, Hay,
Plantation Tools and Utensils, the property of Mr. *John West*, deceased.
At which time and place will be Rented, for the term of one year,
The Dwelling-House, Garden, and Farm, containing upwards of forty acres, lying on Hunting-Creek, and joining the lots of Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller.
And on THURSDAY, the 18th of Dec. will will also be sold, at Mr. West's late residence near the Falls Church,
Forty volumes of Books on various subjects, the crop of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, a Waggon, & Gears, Plantation Tools and Utensils, some Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, and a sulky. The terms are ready money,

Charles Little, *Executor* of John West, deceased.
December 10. d6t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, to whom *Adam Douglass*, of the town of Winchester, has conveyed certain property, as trustees for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall accede to the terms particularized in the deed of conveyance, *hereby give notice*, that they will proceed on the 15th day of December next, to carry into effect the trust to them confided, by disposing of the property and distributing the proceeds among the creditors according to the terms of the above mentioned deed of trust, and in such a manner as they or a majority of those who shall accede thereto shall direct.

Henry St. G. Tucker
Alfred H. Powell, &c.
November 25. 2aw 15th

DR. PREES's
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d, PART 1st, and for
Just received by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
Sale, at his Book Store.
November 4.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

LA PLATA AND PARAGUAY.

The conquest of Buenos Ayres by a force apparently so inadequate to the extent and importance of such an achievement, naturally excites our admiration, while it claims from us some account of the fertile and immense country so happily annexed to the British empire.

Paraguay and La Plata, according to the most correct and authentic Spanish writer, is 1500 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth and is situated between the latitudes of 12 and 37 deg. S. and 50 and 75 deg W. long containing at the least computation 1,000,000 of square miles. Buenos Ayres, the capital of the province of that name, lies in 40 deg. 35 min. S. lat. and 57 deg. 54 min. W. long. The province is generally termed the southern division of the vice royalty of La Plata, &c.

The advantages that may result to the British empire from the possession of this province are incalculable. The immense river La Plata is navigable at a considerable distance from the sea, and the bays and lakes afford a wonderful facility to foreign and inland commerce. There is one lake, called Cascaroes, more than 100 miles in length, a great part of which is navigable.

The barbarous and contracted policy of the Spaniards has induced them to suppress all accounts of the interior of this immense province; but in British hands its physical and moral advantages will soon be made manifest to the world. It opens the fairest prospects to commercial enterprize, which stimulated by British capital, will receive new energies, and open new channels for speculation.

Its contiguity to Paraguay, Peru, and Chili give it such geographical advantages, and the salubrity of its climate tend to render it so valuable to us as a refreshing port, that it bids fair to consolidate the British power in both hemispheres.

The population of the province is very considerable, and its produce, of very prime quality, may be imported into Great Britain on terms that will enrich the colonial and British adventurer. The sugar, cotton, indigo, drugs, Peruvian bark, and and cochineal, afford freights for some thousand tons of British shipping and there is no doubt, that when the interior is explored, botanical discoveries may be made of the most salutary nature.

Hitherto the barbarous policy of the Spaniards has induced them to destroy what they could not export, to the great impoverishment of the planter, and depreciation of commerce; but in British hands every man will derive those benefits which the God of Nature has blessed him with; and unless the spirit and enterprize of Englishmen become paralized (of which there is little danger) we may soon be enabled to convince its natives, that the day the British arms subjugated their province, was the epoch of their incipient prosperity.

Buenos Ayres likewise produces the finest tobacco in the world; its immense plains and rich soil ensure not only an exuberant, but an extensive crop. The tobacco campany, established under the Spanish government, frequently divided from 10 to 15 per cent. on the shares. This valuable and useful article may be cultivated to an infinite advantage, and will save immense sums to the country, which are now paid for Virginia Tobacco, while it bids fair to afford employment to thousands of the colonists, who under the Spanish government were prohibited from interfering with the monopoly of the tobacco company.

Yesterday there was a conference at the chamber of the board of trade, between lord Auckland and several members of the cabinet; among whom were lords Grenville, H Petty, Spencer, Ellenborough, Mr. Vansittart, &c. for the purpose of considering the trade with Buenos Ayres, of adopting such measures as are best calculated to promote the interest of the country, and of conferring on the people of the settlement commercial advantages.

The principals belonging to most of the respectable Spanish houses attended, at the particular request of lord Auckland, in order that they might assist with their opinions.

It was at first suggested, that neutrals should be admitted to participate in the trade; but the disadvantages that would accrue were so clearly pointed out, that the idea was abandoned. Had the trade been thrown open in this way, it would have given to the Americans a decided advantage over this or any other country. The meeting, therefore, was of opinion, that the trade ought to be carried on in British bottoms exclusively.

Lord Auckland assured the merchants, that such neutrals as had already been favored with licenses to trade with Spanish ports, should meet with efficient protection; but goverement would reserve to itself the choice of granting or refusing licenses to neutrals in future. This point was not positively determined upon; but the prevailing opinion seemed to be, that neutrals, under no circumstance, would be permitted to trade, as it appeared to be the wish of government to proceed on a grand scale of national advantage. One of the measures in contemplation, or rather, we may say, agreed upon, is to lay a duty of twenty per cent. on all German linens brought for sale to Buenos Ayres, which may be considered equal to a prohibition. This is with a view of benefitting the Scotch and Irish linen trade, which is to be exempt from the above duty. The heavy duty on merchandize, with which the people in the settlement of Buenos Ayres have been for some time burthened, are to be entirely taken off, or lowered considerably, in order to encourage trade, and to ensure to the natives a commercial interest, which they would never lose sight of but with regret. Lord Auckland stated, that the board of trade would consider of all that had been said, and would forward the result of their deliberations to Buenos Ayres, for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the government of that colony.

Already the spirit of British commercial enterprize is actively engaged in preparations for commencing this new trade with South America—a trade which will take off immense quantities of our manufactures, and compensate for the restrictions imposed upon our commerce in those countries where French influence has the domination. All is bustle and expectation in the city, and large capitals are already embarking in this new source of commercial benefit.—Two vessels were put up at Lloyd's yesterday for this trade, one of which, we understand, was instantly freighted by a single house; and the proprietors of a ship, now at Portsmouth, loaded with a valuable cargo, for the Cape of Good Hope, applied to the underwriters to have their policies altered, that the ship may proceed for Buenos Ayres. We need hardly add that the request was immediately complied with: indeed, so partial are the underwriters to this new channel for improving our sources of national industry, that they are taking the policies so low as twelve guineas, to return eight, in the event of the vessels reaching their destination in safety.

We sincerely hope that in no event our government may ever listen to any proposition for restoring this important conquest. We ought to take a lesson from France. We have the same right to declare any of our foreign conquests "an integral and unalienable part of our dominions," as our insidious foe has to make such a declaration respecting conquests made in Europe; and the more the latter principle has been acted upon, the more necessary does it become that we should secure sources for our commerce beyond the reach of French interference. It may not be necessary however for this object that we should retain the sovereignty of every conquest which it may be desirable to keep from coming again into the possession of our rival or her allies. In this point of view France has also given us many examples, by which we ought to profit. Even while treaties are negociating, she changes the government of other states, witness Italy, during the last negociation, and Germany during the present, and then says, "We cannot enter into discussions which regard independent states, and interfere with arrangements adopted by those who alone have the right to decide upon them."

Establish the independence of South America; guarantee that independence; enter into an alliance with the new government; and, while necessary, keep a respectable British force there to enable them to repel any attempt that may again be made to subjugate them. Do this and you secure a source of wealthful commerce which will enable Britain to maintain a contest with France even single handed, till, in the natural course of things, the present scourge of the world shall be laid low in the dust, and the mighty fabric which he has been rearing, like that of Alexander, be broken in pieces by its own gigantic weight.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

The following particulars, favored us by a gentleman lately arrived at this port from India, may not be uninteresting to the public:

The British government have commenced the humane attempt to give their colonies in the West Indies a race of free cultivators, with the intention of totally supercevding the necessity of black slaves—and it appears the prospect of so desirable an event is very flattering indeed, which from a first essay recently made by the governor general of the British empire in the East Indies, makes the accomplishment of the object, in time, certain. There being many Chinese emigrants settled in Bengal, and at the English island of Pulo Penang, in the entrance of the streights of Malacca, these people were invited to emigrate to the island of Trinidad; and it seems, great numbers were disposed to embark for the Western world. The British government fitted out two ships, one from Calcutta, the other from Penang, who took on board as many as could be accommodated, and these are the ships noticed in the late papers as having arrived at Trinidad with "*Artists*" from India; but they are principally cultivators, instead of artists. Those who are conversant with history, well know the superabundant and numerous population of China is so great as to cause annually emigration from that empire to the eastern islands; even among the Malays, large colonies of Chinese are always found, and they are protected by them, and considered as a very useful people, on account of their laborious and industrious lives. They emigrate also constantly to the different European settlements in India, to some in great numbers. They appear to be well pleased with coming to this new country—and at this time there is the greatest famine in China that ever was known before; thousands perishing daily for the want of sustenance. The English are making considerable efforts to alleviate their distress, by shipping rice from their settlements. One house in Calcutta, it was said, had shipped 100 000 bags of rice; even the company ships were also loaded with the same for Canton.

The young emperor of China is a most excellent character and very justly popular; if a judgment may be formed from the commencement of his reign, he will be more like a father than a king, to his subjects.

He began his reign under very unfavorable circumstances. His father, the late emperor of China, was also a very good man, but being infirm, and advanced to a great age, being 85 years old at his decease, his prime minister, and great mandarins had the entire controul of the government, which they exercised with a tyranny unprecedented in the annals of that empire; which created rebellion after rebellion, and reduced the country to its present distress.

The young emperor, at the risk of his own life (the minister being so powerful) immediately on ascending the throne, arrested the prime minister of his late father, and some of the great mandarins of state, and upon examining his treasure, found that by his extortion he had assumed a wealth far exceeding even the emperor's, particularly his pearls were larger and more numerous than the emperor's own. The emperor has published a very particular & interesting account of the discoveries he has made since the above arrest of the minister, which for the cruelty and distress that he has caused in the provinces, almost exceeds belief. The young emperor is very liberally disposed towards Europeans and other foreigners, and it is expected he will reduce or abolish the heavy burthen that has hitherto been imposed on foreign commence in China.

As a proof of the liberal disposition of the young emperor, he has written a letter in his own hand, to Dr. Mackenzie, deputy surgeon general of Madras presidency, to send him on to China, some fresh vaccine matter, and a proper person to propagate it in his empire—it being his intention to give it every encouragement, as he very much approved of it.

The vaccine inoculation is much practised of late by the native inhabitants of the hither India, and greatly approved of there.

Extract from an interesting work of Francis Auguste Chateaubriand, demonstrating the existence of a God, from the wonderful works of nature. Translated from the French by Frederick Schoeberl.

NEST OF BIRDS.

But what admirable providence is that which is displayed in the nature of Birds? Who can contemplate, without emotion, this divine beneficence, which bestows ingenuity on the weak, and foresight on the careless?

No sooner have the trees expanded their first blossoms, than a thousand diminutive artisans begin their labor on every side. These convey long straws into the hole of an ancient wall; those construct buildings in the windows of a church; others rob the horse of his hair, and carry off the wool, torn by the jagged thorn from the back of the sheep. There, wood-cutters cross small twigs in the waving summit of a tree; here, spinsters collect silk upon a thistle. A thousand palaces are reared, and every palace is a nest; each nest witnesses charming metamorphoses; first, a brilliant egg, then a young one covered with down. This tender nursling becomes fledged; his mother instructs him by degrees to rise up on his bed; he soon acquires strength to perch upon the edge of his cradle, from which he takes a first survey of nature. With mingled terror and transport he drops down among his brothers and sisters, who have not beheld this magnificent spectacle; but summoned by the voice of his parents he rises a second time from his couch, and this youthful monarch of the air, whose head is still encircled by the crown of infancy, already ventures to contemplate the undulating summits of the pines, and the abysses of verdure beneath the paternal oak. Encouraged by his mother, he trusts himself upon the branch; and, after this first step, all nature is his own. And yet, while the forests rejoice to see their new guest attempt his first flight through the atmosphere, an aged bird, who feels his strength forsake him, alights beside the current; there, solitary and resigned, he patiently awaits death, on the brink of the same stream where he sang his loves, and beneath the trees which still bear his nest with his harmonious posterity.

This is the proper place for remarking another law of nature.

In the class of small birds, the eggs are commonly painted with one of the colors of the male. The bullfinch builds in the hawthorn, the goosberry and other bushes of our gardens; her eggs are slate colored, like the plumage of her back. We recollect having once found one of these nests in a rose bush; it resembled a shell of mother-of-pearl, containing four blue gems; a rose, bathed in the dews of morning, was suspended above it; the male bullfinch sat motionless on a neighboring shrub, like a flower of purple and azure. These objects were reflected in the water of a stream, together with the shade of an aged walnut tree, which served as a back ground to the scene; and behind which appeared the ruddy tints of Aurora. In this little picture, the Almighty conveyed to us an idea of the grace with which he has decked all nature.

Among the larger birds the law respecting the color of the egg varies; it is guided by more important harmonies, in proportion to the vigor of the animal to which it belongs. We suspect that in general the egg is white among the birds, the male of which has several females, or among those whose plumage has no fixed color for the species. In the class which frequents the waters and the forests and build their nests, the one on the sea the other in the summits of lofty trees, the egg is generally of a blueish green; and if we may be allowed the expression, of the same tint as the elements by which it is surrounded. Certain birds which reside on the tops of ancient towers, and deserted steeples, have eggs green like ivy, or reddish like the old building they inhabit. It is therefore a law which may be considered as invariable, that the bird displays in her egg the livery of her loves, and the emblem of her manners and her destinies.—By the mere inspection of this brittle monument, we are enabled to tell to what tribe it belonged, what were its *costume*, its manners and habits; if it passed days of danger on the seas, or if more happy, it led a pastoral life; if it was tame or wild, and inhabited the mountains or the valley.

To be continued.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.

At the moment of putting our paper to press the Northern Mail arrived, and brought the following INTERESTING ADVICES. *This will account for the late hour at which our Subscribers will receive their papers.*

POSTCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.

Latest from Europe.

We announce to the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, and the public, the important intelligence that hostili-

ir labor on every side
g straws into the hole o
hose construct buildings
a church; others
hair, and carry off the
jagged thorn from the
There, wood-cutters
n the waving summit of
ters collect silk upon a
l palaces are reared, and
est; each nest witnesses
phoses; first, a brilliant
one covered with down,
g becomes fledged; his
n by degrees to rise up-
on acquires strength to
ge of his cradle, from
first survey of nature,
r and transport he drops
others and sisters, who
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he voice of his parents
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rch of the air, whose
ed by the crown of in-
ures to contemplate the
s of the pines, and the
beneath the paternal
by his mother, he trusts
ranch; and, after this
is his own. And yet,
joice to see their new
first flight through the
d bird, who feels his
m, alights beside the
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he sang his loves, and
ich still bear his nest
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r place for remarking
re.
all birds, the eggs are
with one of the colors
ulfinch builds in the
erry and other bushes
eggs are slate colored,
her back. We recol-
nd one of these nests
sembled a shell of mo-
ning four blue gems;
dews of morning, was
the male bullfinch sat
ghboring shrub, like a
azure. These objects
water of a stream,
ade of an aged walnut
s a back ground to the
which appeared the
s. In this little pic-
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ich he has decked all

birds the law respect-
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We suspect that in
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several females, or
plumage has no fixed
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een like ivy, or red.
g they inhabit. It
n may be considered
bird displays in her
loves, and the em-
nd her destinies.—
of this brittle mon-
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ECEMBER 13.

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Mail arrived, and
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RIPT.

YORK, Dec. 9.
Europe.
he readers of the
, and the public,
ence that hostili-

ties have commenced on the continent of Europe, between the Prussians and the French; and that, after nine days successive and successful fighting, in which the Prussians were defeated with dreadful carnage, the emperor of the French has arrived with his victorious army before the city of Berlin. The duke of Brunswick, prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the prince of Hohenlohe, and many other officers of rank, are said to be among the number of those who in French phraseology have 'bitten he duft.'

We are indebted for the detail of these events to the arrival at this port of the ship Eugenia, captain Boden, in 37 days from Amsterdam, who furnished us with a file of Dutch papers to the latter end of October, and of London papers to the 27th.

From these papers we have selected from amongst many others, equally interesting, the following very important articles:

HAGUE, Oct. 17.

Last night his excellency the secretary of state received the important intelligence, that hostilities have commenced between the French and Prussians; and that repeated and desperate engagements have already taken place between the two armies. Fortunately, however, the result of them has proved entirely favorable to the arms of France. Prince Lewis Ferdinand, brother of the king of Prussia, who, on one of the above occasions commanded in person, is killed; and the further advantages over the enemy on the first occasion, consist in a considerable number of prisoners of war and 32 pieces of cannon.

JENAS, Oct. 15—5 *o'clock, A. M.*

The battle of Jenas, fought yesterday, is one of the most remarkable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000; they lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30 stand of colors, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The duke of Brunswick and general Von Ruchel are killed. Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is comparatively infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jenas 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500; there is no other general killed on our part than the general of brigade Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davouft, who was ftationed in the narrow paffages of Koefen and before Naumburg, left the enemy no time to tarry; he fought the whole day and threw more than 60,000 men into confufion, which were commanded by Mollandorff, Kaekruth and the king in perfon.

The queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimar in the evening; pursuing the rear guard of the enemy in the left flank; on the left marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustad, his head quarters were at Eikardsburg this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavoring to collect his forces on the side of Frankerhousen in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their generals are prisoners of war besides a great number of colonels.

GERA, Oct. 13.

The battle of Schleitz, which opened the campaign, and was very unfortunate for the Prussian army, and of Saalfeld, which was fought in the following day, have occasioned a great depression of the enemy's spirits. All the intercepted letters say that the same sensations prevailed at Erfurth, where the king and queen, and duke of Brunswick, still are; and that they are continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt. But, while they consult, the French army advances.

HAMBURG, Oct. 21.

The queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th, and on the day following departed again for Stettin; or, according to other accounts, for Costrin.

The French seem to have taken peculiar pains to mark the Prussian officers, by which a great number of them were killed, and the confusion which finally resulted from it.

MAGDEBURG, Oct. 18.

The battles which were fought on the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst. near Weimar, Kosin and Vaumburg, have annihilated the Prussian army; and yesterday the army of reserve, under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, was defeated by marshal Davoust, between Lanchstadt and Halle. The French are before Halle, and will probably to-morrow visit our city which is full of confused military. Yesterday the king arrived here, but set out again for Berlin, and at this moment an adjutant general count Tanenzien is passing thro' this city for Weimar. Orders have been sent to Hamburg to detain all shipping bound from there for this port.

JENA, Oct. 15.

The battle of Jena has erased the shame acquired by the battle of Rosback, and thus in 7 days terminated a campaign, which has quenched the dreadful thirst for war that tormented the court of Prussia.

The position of the army on the 13th inst. was as follows: The duke of Berg and marshal Davoust stood with the corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their troops at Leipzick and Halle.

The corps of the prince Ponte Corvo was on its march for Naumburg, and that of marshal Lannes was posted at Jena, while the corps of Angereau was stationed at Kahla and that under Ney at Roda.

The head quarters were at Gera. The French emperor was on his march to Jena.

The corps of marshal Soults was on its march from Gera to take a nearer position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The enemy's army was posted as follows: The king of Prussia commenced his operations on the 9th October by advancing his right wing from Frankfort, his centre for Wurtzburg and his left wing for Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the French army, turning his left wing, was in a few days posted at Lobenstein, Schultz, Gera, and Naumburg.

The Prussian army being turned, fixed on the days of the 9, 10, 11, and 12th, to concentrate her divisions, and on the 13th the whole army presented itself in order of battle between Cappelsdorff and Auerstadt to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th at 2 o'clock P. M. the Emperor returned to Jena and from a small hill occupied by our advance posts viewed the positions of the enemy who seemed to manoeuvre for the purpose of forcing on the next day the narrow passage of the Saal. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance on the road leading to Jena and Wemar. Davoust was ordered to turn him in flanks, while the Prince rato Corra was separated to attack him in the rear.

The Emperor collected the whole force of Marshal Lannes on the above hill in order of battle.

The troops of General Ney and Soult, marched the whole night. A thick fog obscured the following day and the Emperor guarded the infantry against the formidable attacks of the Prussian cavalry. The riflemen commenced the action and the fire of musketry was brisk. Good as the position of the enemy was he was dislodged from the same and the French army formed in order of battle in the vallies.

The enemy only waited for the fog to disperse to commence a general action. A division of 5000 men intended to take the defiles of Hoesen, and to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by marshal Davoust. The two other divisions, 80000 men in number together, drew up in order of battle in front of the French line.

The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours, but when it cleared up, the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon shot.

The enemy's army was numerous and exhibited a handsome body of cavalry; his manoeuvres were executed with exactness and swiftness. Having made an advance on our left wing marshal Augereau was charged to throw him back again, and in less than an hour the attack was general. 250,000 to 300,000 men with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread death every where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his imperial guard,

At this interesting crisis a division of the French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main body, soon threw the enemy. The same took post again, but was completely thrown into confusion by a fresh attack from the Duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

The result of the battle was the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stand of colours, 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wounded. General Kollendorf and Prince Henry of Prussia are wounded; the duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel are killed.

Our loss is estimated at 1000 or 1100 dead, and 3000 wounded. The Duke of Berg has at this moment enclosed Eriursh, which is garrisoned by a corps of the enemy commanded by Molfendorf and the prince of Orange.

NUREMBERG, October 18.

A great number of French wounded soldiers have arrived at Baixenth, and many hospitals are established here.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 20th October, says, "The war with Prussia is at an end, and the French are at Berlin in nine days. An army of 150,000 men have been destroyed and a Kingdom taken. I think great operations are still to be carried on."

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF OCT. 27.

It is with very great concern that we are obliged to check the pleasing expectations that were entertained yesterday of the success of the Prussian army. The accounts which were circulated in the Sunday papers, and received with such a natural avidity, related merely to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies has, we fear, terminated to the advantage of the French.

This intelligence has been communicated in a dispatch from Lord Morpeth. His Lordship mentions, that the action, which took place on the 14th inst. was most severely contested.—The Prussians sustained very great loss. The Duke of Brunswick was wounded, and had been taken to Magdeburgh. His Prussian Majesty is stated to have had two horses shot under him. These are the only particulars which have reached us.

The following are the circumstances which appear to have led to this general engagement, as extracted from the Hamburgh mail, due on Wednesday, which arrived yesterday morning.

Hostilities, as it has been before stated, began on the 9th inst but no affair of importance took place until the 10th or 11th when a very warm action was fought at Salfeld. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded an advanced corps of the left wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at that town to defend the passage of the Saal. His orders, it is said, were to maintain his position to the last extremity for the purpose of affording the prince of Hohenlohe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right of the enemy.

Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own; he had only 6,000 under his command and the French were estimated at 20,000. In the end however the enemy prevailed.—Prince Louis was killed, and the passages of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat, with the loss of several men and some cannon. These are the most authentic particulars which we have been able to extract from the mail respecting the result of this first affair, which was produced by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy the considerable magazines which they had formed at Naumburg.

The enemy, encouraged by this first success, pressed forward with their characteristic impetuosity, which brought on an action, in which it appears that a large proportion of the respective armies was engaged.

We cannot, from the accounts brought by the mail, ascertain the day on which this battle was fought, but the result of it is stated to have been decidedly in favor of the Prussians. Upwards of 20,000 French are reported either to have fallen in the field or to have been prisoners. The official account had not reached Berlin when the post for Hamburgh left that city, but the fact is placed beyond all doubt, by a short note which was received from her Prussian majesty.

During the confusion incidental to so general an affair, attended with such consequences, a small corps of French cavalry, which was separated from the main body, penetrated to Leipsic: and employing a very allowable ruse de guerre, ordered quarters to be provided for several thousand men, and exacted a small contribution from the town. This was on the night of the 12th; it may be, therefore, presumed, that the action in which the Prince of Hohenlohe was so successfull, was fought early on that day. It is probable that a series of actions took place up to the 14th, when the general engagement was fought, the result of which has been unfavourable to the Prussians.

Sixty thousand Russians are said to have entered the Prussian territory. If they have advanced as far as Sa. lena, they may prevent the French from following up their successes, if they have only entered South Prussia, we fear they will not reach Saxony in sufficient time to enable the Prussians to maintain possession of that country.

The Prussian majesty addressed a Proclamation to his army, the same day on which his manifesto was published. It has all the energy and spirit of that admirable composition. Every circumstance, every sentiment, which could excite the enthusiasm and increase the ardour of the army, is comprised into this vigorous appeal to its loyalty and heroism.

An Austrian Courier, who arrived yesterday morning from Vienna, met at Lehau, a Prussian officer on his way to Berlin, who had been sent from the army with the intelligence, that after different affairs of posts, in one of which Prince Louis Ferdinand lost his life, Prince Hohenlohe, by a well planned manoeuvre, succeeded in cutting off 20,000 men from the main French army, the greater part of whom were made prisoners. Preparations were making at Magdeburgh, to receive 6,000 of them. The affair took place near Jena.

Marshall's Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the hon. the United States district court of the district of Columbia, will be sold, at public sale, on Ramsay's Irvin and Dunlap's wharves, in the town of Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 90 days, for negotiable notes in the bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers,

The Schooner

Betsey & Charlotte,

Her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and also her CARGO, consisting of 211 bags of coffee, 10 barrels of sugar, and 1741 weight of logwood, condemned as forfeited to the U. States.

Also, at the same time, and on the same terms,

The Schr. Hiland,

Her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture condemned as aforesaid.

R. MOSS, D. M.
For D. C. Brent, Marshall.

December 12. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catharine F. his wife, to the subscriber, for securing the payment of the sum of 300 dollars and 55 cents, and interest to John Hodgkin's, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of this month, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, adjoining Drinker and Janney's mill, on four mile run, at present in the occupation of John Ball, junnior.—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

December 13. dts

Newly cured & smoaked Bacon

For sale by the subscriber,

Who wishes to dispose of the Property he lives on—consisting of

A Lot, corner of King and Alfred streets, and a Lot on Alfred-street, separated from the other property by a paved alley. The corner lot fronts 50 feet on King, and 110 feet on Alfred street; on which is erected a good bake-house with two ovens, a store, warehouse, dwelling house, stable, coach house, smoak house, and a pump in the yard. On the Alfred street lot is a shed warehouse 22 feet by 110 feet.—A further description is unnecessary, as any person disposed to purchase will view the property and apply for terms to

John Richter.

December 13. law3wp

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Currants and Raisins.

ALSO ON HAND,

Citron and Sweet-meats in boxes—soft shelled Almonds, English Walnuts and Figs—a handsome assortment of Fancy Articles, and Confectionary as usual.

Mathew Eakin.

December 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that in consequence of a recent and now pending arrangement, between the subscriber and Dr. Augustine J. Smith and Dr. Henry Rose; the proposed sale, that has been for sometime since announced, is for the present suspended.

Thomas Fitzhugh.

December 13. 2t

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber will hire for the ensuing year, two NEGRO MEN, two WOMEN and a GIRL.

Joseph Birch.

December 13. eo3t*

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28. law

FAMILY MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and *I found relief before I had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle of *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Mangazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 18 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be often.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Mcubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

Gentlemen and Ladies Pocket Almanacks,

For the Year 1807,

In Plain and Morocco Binding.

A COMPENDIUM

Of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the HORSE.

Being a clear and familiar description of the various organs and parts, together with their functions, of that useful and beautiful animal; and comprising a view of the disease, and injuries, with their symptoms and modes of cure, to which the several parts are liable—

TOGETHER WITH

A Concise Examination of the Economy and Structure of the FOOT:

And Observations on SHOEING, by B. W. Burke.

The Mariner's Chronicle, complete, in 4 volumes. Being an account of Shipwrecks—Fires, and Famines at Sea.

ALSO,

An assortment of the newest songs, operas, Duett's Sonartas, &c. by Steibelt, Hooke, an other eminent composers, adapted to the Piano Forte and patent German Flute.

Mazzinghis Lusus Harmoniæ Mutabilis, or Musical Cards, whereby any person unacquainted with Music may compose an infinite variety of Tunes: and some very elegant patent German Flutes in mahogany cases.

For Sale by

James Kennedy, *jun.*

Dec. 8. eo2w

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 22. law

Fifty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending Richard Gotier,

WHO BROKE JAIL LAST NIGHT

HE was committted, on his own confession, of passing counterfeit checks; He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and a good deal round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States service; had a blue sailors' jacket and trowsers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes, and a very good black hat.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said *Gotier* in any jail, and giving me information thereof.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal

Of the district of Columbia.

Washington City, Dec. 7. [8] d2w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

By the piece or package, some of which are entitled to 6 mos.

- Burlaps, oznaburgs and ticklenburgs,
- Hessians and brown rolls,
- White and brown platillas,
- Round & white yarn dowlass,
- Bocadillas and quadruple Silesias,
- German shirting and sheeting linens,

Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestry,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities,
Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ginghams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbends
Satins, lutestrings, pelongs and sarsnets
Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
7/4 and 4/4 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Gurrahs, baftas, conas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs

And a variety of other articles all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. s tu&th

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 4th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow noar Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comr's*

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov 4.)

SawSw

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Dunlap*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1806.

Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

November 19. 2aw6w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors,

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.